

County Court.

Monday.—The Grand Jury organized by the appointment of James Anderson, Esq., as Foreman. The State Docket was taken up, and several small assault and battery cases disposed of.

An appropriation of seventy-five dollars was made for Southwest Bridge.

Ordered. That the Court during this term will continue its evening sessions until 9 P. M. Adjourned at 9 P. M.

Tuesday.—An assault and battery case was disposed of.

Ordered. That the State Docket will hereafter be taken up on Friday—Appeal Docket, Monday—Trial Docket, Tuesday morning.

At 2 1/2 o'clock, the Court will appoint Superintendents of Schools, at which time all the Magistrates are requested to attend.

We learn that the docket is very much overloaded, and but little prospect of its being cleared or the great majority of cases reached in any reasonable time. In fact the vast accumulation of business seems to have convinced every one of the total inadequacy of the present system for the wants of a community like this. The necessity for some change becomes more apparent and more imperative every day. The fault, of course, is in the thing itself, not its administration, for we are convinced that the gentlemen in our County Court will compare favorably with any Magistrates in the State.

A New Style of Costume.

We have been informed that on Saturday evening last, about seven o'clock, a gentleman might have been seen promenading in the vicinity of the wharf, elegantly attired in a flour barrel. Said flour barrel having been decapitated and its bottom knocked out. After mature reflection, it has been decided *unanimously* by our informant, that from some cause, to said informant unknown, the gentleman of the barrel was minus those trifling articles of wearing apparel which an over fastidious taste has made indispensable to a respectable appearance in public, and which are generally known as coat, vest and undergarments; but, with the promptitude of action, and fertility of resource, which are ever the characteristics of genius, he had perceived at once the capabilities of the flour barrel as an article of garment combining both strength and cheapness, and thus attired, had enjoyed a most delightful, though somewhat circuitous walk—the tortuosity of his course being no doubt attributable to the cylindrical form of his outer robe. As a flour barrel is by no means as long as a man, it may be readily supposed that a portion of the "human form divine" projected at both ends, its (the barrel's) upper extremity terminating under its arms, and the lower coming no farther down than the calves of his legs, thus presenting, so far as longitude is concerned, a very fair specimen of a white oak bloomer. From various nautical expressions which the gentleman addressed to himself, it is shrewdly suspected that he is one of those whose business it is to go down to the sea in ships.

In our issue of the 28th ult., we alluded to the fact that we had so far been unable to lay eyes on hands upon either Wheeler's History or Wiley's North Carolina Reader, although the History had a good many subscribers here, and our own names appeared as agents. If our remarks conveyed the impression that there were subscribers here to the Reader, they certainly failed to express our meaning; yet they must have done so to some extent, since we believe Mr. Wiley understood them in that sense. There are not now and never have been any subscribers to Mr. W.'s work, the author having published it at his own risk, relying upon the generosity and patriotism of North Carolinians for reimbursement of the outlay and compensation for the labor bestowed upon its production. We sincerely hope that he may not be disappointed.

We are very little to complain of neglect in these matters. If publishers of works expect editors to notice them, it is to be supposed that they will have an opportunity, at least, to see the works to be noticed. Now, in regard to Wheeler's Sketches, we know that they have been offered for sale by booksellers here of the State for some time past, but subscribers here have not been able to obtain a copy, nor has one been sent to the press. Editors are frequently blamed, as we have been by our respected correspondent "Long Creek," for not noticing North Carolina publications. The truth is that North Carolina authors never think it worth their while to afford the editors a chance, perhaps thinking it too small a business. We cannot notice what we have never seen. If authors show by their conduct that they do not want any notice, that is their own matter and not ours; all we want is that the thing should be properly understood. We can, or at least we do, work a good deal for nothing, but have no disposition also to find the materials for other people's benefit.

Foreign News.

The steamers Humboldt and Niagara have arrived at New York. Of course, the great event connected with the Humboldt is the arrival of Kosuth and Lola Montez. The former will be received as he deserves. How Lola may fare we cannot say, but after the success of such an infamous woman as Madame Bishop, we can see no objections to Lola or any body else. The Niagara's dates are to the 22d ult.

There is not much news of importance. The most interesting item seems to be the defeat of the Russians by the Circassians. The Russians suffered immense loss. The King of Hanover, uncle to Queen Victoria, and formerly Duke of Cumberland, is dead. His son and heir is blind. In France, the contest between the President and the Assembly continues—the President continuing to gain ground. The accounts from Australia represent the gold as even more abundant than in California. Madrid accounts represent that the Spanish government had pardoned, on the demand of Lord Howden, 23 English subjects who had taken part in the Cuban expedition.

Foreign.

The American steamer Pacific arrived at New York, on the 7th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. Her news is not important, if we except a rise of 1/2 cent per pound in cotton, with an active demand.

The money market was easy and consoled higher than they had been for years, showing that no apprehensions were entertained in England of any immediate outbreak in Europe.

In France there is as usual considerable excitement, but no marked change.

The State of Hungary is represented as unsatisfactory.

Two vessels had arrived at Cadix, Spain, with another portion of the Lopez expedition on board.

Dreadful Calamity.

The notorious negro Fred Douglass, has come out against Kosuth, therefore most Kosuth hide his diminished head because "there is no wool upon the place where" Fred thinks, "the wool ought to grow." The abolitionists are quite put out with Kosuth because he want turn abolitionist. He is a man of too much sense.

The occurrences of the long session of the last Congress, are of too recent a date, and the position of parties pending the passage of the "Compromise" through both Houses, are too well known to require more than a passing allusion. It is known that the Democratic party of the South did not support the Compromise measures to any great extent. In fact these laws never were and never will be popular in this section—they were not regarded as just to the slaveholding states, and received the votes of comparatively few southern Democrats in Congress. But they passed, and the Democrats in and out of Congress acquiesced in them for the sake of peace and Union. They accept them as a *ne plus ultra* of concession, but they do not endorse them, because such endorsement would be an act of inconsistency, and might look like an invitation to future aggressions. What is passed is passed, and must not be repeated. The Fugitive Slave Bill was not a passenger in the "omnibus," it was an independent Democratic measure, introduced by a southern Democratic Senator, and passed by the votes of men of both parties from the south, assisted by northern Democrats, not one northern Whig in the Senate having voted for it, and but three in the House.

Previous to the meeting of Congress about a week since, the Democrats held a caucus for the purpose of arranging the preliminary business, such as nominating candidates for officers of the House, etc., at which caucus not more than half of the members of the party were present, many not having arrived. At this caucus Mr. Polk of Tennessee, introduced a resolution endorsing the Compromise, which resolution was laid on the table for good and sufficient reasons. The southern members who had, in the last Congress, opposed these measures, although willing to accept and insist on their finality, were not prepared to go farther and give them a formal approval, neither did they think that the subject was fairly before them. This caucus was held on Saturday evening.

On Monday morning following a Whig caucus was held at which some forty were present, and the proceedings of that immense body present a specimen of ground and lofty tumbling, to which the history of politics affords few parallels. Looking at their forlorn condition and the extreme smallness of their numbers, they thought that it was necessary to do something, so they, that is about two-thirds of them, rushed tumultuously upon the platform of the Compromise. It is probable that of the two-thirds who voted for the resolutions, all but five or six were from the South, and of the five or six northern Whigs who voted on the resolutions not one had voted for the Fugitive Bill when his vote might have been necessary for its salvation.

The only measure of the last Congress which has been looked upon at the south as saving of justice, is that for the reclamation of Fugitive Slaves. This measure the Democrats passed, and it needed not that they should rush upon it to make capital by sham resolutions as their and its opponents have done.

The Reception of Kosuth.

The Governor of Hungary was received in New York on Saturday last, with an enthusiasm which perhaps has never been equalled upon any former occasion in this country. As he came up from Staten Island in the steamer Vanderbilt, every spot on the shores of the bay from which a view could be obtained, was crowded with spectators. The boat was saluted by the United States' vessels in the harbor, by guns on shore, by everybody and everything. The ceremony of reception and introduction was gone through with at Castle Garden, but the excitement was so wild and tumultuous that Kosuth found it impossible to obtain a hearing. His remarks are to be written out for the press. The procession was one of the most imposing ever seen in the city. It seemed as if the whole population was in the streets. There is certainly a charm about the man which cannot be resisted, and even his bitterest enemies have to yield to it. The Courier and Enquirer which reviled him so savagely, has backed out and become sycophantic.

The Steamship Empire city arrived at New York on the 6th, with dates from Havana to the 30th ult. Her news confirms the report of Mr. Thrasher having been sent to Spain. He sailed on the 24th. Will the administration rest quietly under this outrage?

The Affair of the Prometheses.

The Republic is gratified to announce that immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the firing on this vessel by the British brig of war Express, a competent naval force was, by the President's direction, ordered to repair to San Juan de Nicaragua, to protect American vessels from like outrages for the future, and inquiries were addressed to the British government to ascertain whether the conduct of the commander of the Express was prompted by orders from his government.

South Carolina.

The bill for calling together the State Convention in April next, has passed both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature. The great majority of the members elect to the convention, were chosen as secessionists.

By the steamship Fanny at New Orleans, recent advices have been received from the Rio Grande, which, although not definite in their character, render it probable that the insurgents under Carvajal have been crushed, and the insurrection brought to a close.

The Manchester Road.

From a report made to the S. C. Legislature, on the 26th ult., by Gen. Harlee, President of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, we glean a few facts, some of which may be additional. It seems that all the iron necessary for the whole road has been contracted for at \$41 50 per ton on delivery, freight, duty, and insurance included, payable in the bonds of the Company. Seven first class locomotives have also been contracted for, payable in the same way.

The Company hope to reach the great Pee Dee river (65 miles from the Western terminus of the Road,) in time to take the cotton crop to market, and as about twenty miles from Wilmington are wholly graded, and ready for the superstructure which is provided for, as soon as the iron contracted for arrives at that point, they design to commence laying down their track at that point, about the first of the ensuing year, and to prosecute the work on both sides of the line with continued and constant application till they are united.

Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1852, is on our table. A gorgeous number, and illustrated in a superior manner. It contains 94 pages of reading matter, and four steel or colored engravings, besides wood cuts. The articles, we think, are of a more substantial order than formerly. More masculinely vigorous in tone, with less of the Laura Matilda School of twaddle about them; such in fact as a grown woman might read with pleasure, and not as heretofore totally devoted to the tastes of that peculiar personage, the boarding school young lady.

Treasury Report.

It is said that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sent in to Congress for some days yet. The reason of the delay is asserted to be the discovery of some blunders in the figures relating to the values of the cotton crop, and which it is necessary to correct.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

This document, which is more extensive than the message, is before us, and we present a synoptical sketch of its most important details. It opens with a general outline of the duties of the office, which indicates a pretty large field of supervision and accountability. The estimate of appropriations to the end of the fiscal year, 1853, is as follows:

| | 1852. | 1853. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Department proper..... | \$24,250 00 | \$ 35,827 50 |
| Land Service..... | 336,132 50 | 284,917 17 |
| Indian Affairs..... | 2,411,722 31 | 1,543,276 36 |
| Pension Office..... | 2,624,726 31 | 1,566,040 00 |
| United States Prison..... | 592,717 00 | 672,083 00 |
| General..... | 481,275 00 | 418,504 71 |
| Penal Lunatics..... | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| Agricultural Statistics..... | 5,500 00 | 5,500 00 |
| Penitentiary of D. C. Columbia..... | 11,900 00 | 9,210 00 |
| Mexican Boundary Survey..... | 100,000 00 | 200,000 00 |
| Total..... | \$7,133,022 47 | \$5,695,329 04 |

The report goes on to give a detailed explanation of the various estimates, and of the difference between those for the present fiscal year and that ending June 30th, 1853.

On the business of the "Pension Office" the most interesting statements refer to the claims under the bounty land law of 28th September, 1850. Since the passage of that law the number of applicants had reached 150,000 on the 1st November, 1851.

By great application, and perseverance, of this number, 76,000 had been examined, and 54,000 carried into warrant; 22,000 have been rejected or suspended for further consideration. The number of warrants now issued daily exceeds 400. It is alleged to have been the invariable rule of the office to act on the cases in the order of their presentation. In all cases in which complaint has been made of a departure from this rule, they have proved to originate in suspensions for some defect or informality.

The following suggestions of amendments and modifications of existing laws are made:

First. That the benefits of the pension laws be confined to those who rendered the military service, and to widows and minor children of such as are dead.

Second. That more efficient provisions be adopted to prevent frauds under the various pension laws, and more especially under those relating to invalids.

Third. That 231 applications for invalid pensions from two of the Western States, on investigation, only 61 were found to be just; the residue were fraudulent.

Fourth. That warrants for bounty lands under the act of 28th Sept. 1850, be made assignable. Most of the holders of these claims are persons far advanced in life, or widows or orphans who have not the means of locating them to advantage, and can therefore only make them a source of vexation.

Fifth. The enactment of a law making it a felony to forge, utter, or publish as genuine, any forged land warrant or other evidence of claim against the United States for land, or any endorsement or assignment thereof.

The disposal of public lands embraces a very active and prosperous condition of affairs.

The quantity of land sold during the last fiscal year was 1,846,847 49-100 acres, for which the sum of \$2,370,947 45 was received. The quantity sold during the first quarter of the present fiscal year was 473,140 65-100 acres producing \$601,691. The quantity sold during the corresponding quarter of the last fiscal year was 266,879 66-100 acres, the proceeds of which amounted to \$349,876 06; thus showing a considerable increase in the sales of the present quarter over those of the last.

Suggestions with respect to the mineral lands of California express the opinion that the wisest policy is not to interfere with the present practice.

The report on the general state of Indian affairs is in some respects quite interesting. It states that the progress of civilization is in many instances apparent, and the tribes in New York, and the country west of Arkansas, are living under governments established by the United States.

The Mexican Boundary Commission is stated to be in operation, though it has been involved in difficulties originating in misunderstandings about the respective functions and powers of its officers. Major Wm. H. Emory is now supposed to have joined the commission, and a vigorous prosecution of duty is expected.

The report closes with an earnest and appropriate recommendation of the interests of the District of Columbia to the liberal consideration, justice, and magnanimity of Congress. The importance of its gradual improvement and embellishment is considered, and the necessity of introducing a supply of water urged with a proper regard to the interests of all parties.

With a recommendation that the office of Solicitor be created in connection with the Department of the report closed. And we cheerfully confess that Mr. Secretary Stuart is entitled to the amplest confidence of the public. If his report is, as we believe it to be, a fair reflex of the manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Department of the Interior.

The denouement was the ministrations of the oath of office to the Hon. Linn Boyd, as Speaker of the House, by Joshua R. Giddings—a conjunction typical of the fraternalization of Abolition and Democracy.

The above, which we clip from the Washington Republic of the 6th inst., is the concluding paragraph of a long article headed "The Democratic Caucus," and denunciatory of the course of that party. Although we had noticed the same allusion or insinuation in some papers in this State, we were certainly surprised to find it obtain a place in the columns of a paper occupying the position of the Republic. Everybody who knows anything about the matter knows that by the custom of the House the oath of office to the Speaker is always administered by the oldest member. Mr. Giddings stood in that position, and so administered it; and yet, out of this, some Whig press have conjured up the idea of a coalition between the Speaker and Giddings. There are a good many absurdities perpetrated by blind political partisans, but this is about the most ridiculous instance that we have seen.

Gold in the Sandwich Islands.

A letter from Lahaina in the Sandwich Islands, states that a gold mine has been discovered on the Island of Owyhee, and Dr. Gregg says there is no doubt that the ground is full of gold; it is found in the same way as in California. If things go on in this way gold will get to be a drug.

The American Whig Review, for December, is on our table. It contains several well written articles, of which a few number are strictly political in character than usual. The leading and only political paper is on "The Dallas Letter." We need not say that it is very severe in its denunciations and ridicule of Mr. D. and all others in like manner offending; the offence being the assertion of State sovereignty. Like most other long and abusive articles its conclusion is its best part, in more ways than one.

After alluding to the state of Europe—the rampancy of absolutism and the prostration of liberty all over the continent, it turns to the reception given to Kosuth in England, and adds, in conclusion:

"There remains one other European power, seated upon what must one day have been the easternmost projection of the American continent, but by some hankering after the society of royalty, be betrayed into bad company, which entertains many ideas of popular liberty. That great power has until now been almost taken up with the celebration of a magnificent Faneuil, and with the propagation of a philosophy of the Hong merchants. But there is hope that her mighty arm will be lifted over the lofty crests of the oppressors, for her true hearted people have received with sympathy and fellowship a noble exile.

"That exile will soon be in our midst, and will be received as an ambassador, not from the oppressed of Hungary alone, but of all Europe. What may be the issue of the future is with Heaven alone to know; but the aspects of the present forbode the advent of events that will demand of us perfect and indissoluble unity, nerve and patriotism. For the rest, with the power and security which these will bring us, we may rest hopeful and assured of the triumph of right in whatever struggle gathers in the eventful future."

SENATOR DOUGLASS IN MARYLAND.—The editor of the Carroll County Democrat, has raised the name of Stephen A. Douglass, as a candidate for the Presidency. He urges his claims in a strong editorial.

The New York Evening Post, gives the following description of the personal appearance and manners of the distinguished Hungarian. It seems to be faithfully written, and will be read with interest:

APPEARANCE AND MANNER OF THE ORATOR.—When Kosuth rose, he was greeted by three tremendous cheers, which were instantly followed by the profound silence of the audience. He looked round and pale, and his features were marked by a stern and determined expression. He is thinner than he looks, and his hair is cold, and his eyes are well-meant as his reception was. He is thinner than he looks, and his hair is cold, and his eyes are well-meant as his reception was. He is thinner than he looks, and his hair is cold, and his eyes are well-meant as his reception was.

Kosuth's face expresses great sagacity and penetration, while his temperament indicates the most intense earnestness and power of endurance. There is less of the scholar in his look than we had supposed, and more of the man of business. He seems capable of the most protracted work. In repose there is the touch of melancholy about the lips which you see in the portraits, but when he is animated there is unusual firmness in the eye. His voice is full and flexible, with a most decided foreign accent, and yet with a clear and distinct English pronunciation. It is rarely that a foreigner after ten years' sojourn among us speaks our tongue with more correctness and fluency. Sometimes he stops for a second or two to call the word, and when he does so, it is invariably the right word. But the main charm of his oratory is not the language nor the thought so much as the manner, which is a rare union of grace with dignity. He stands in an erect position, with as much firmness as Webster, scarcely moving the body, while there is an incessant and graceful play of the arms and head. His gestures, always easy and appropriate, are very varied, and show a natural gift for that mode of physical expression.

He was not at all boisterous or even impassioned yesterday, in a simple, plain, direct, and quiet manner. Many of his remarks were in the familiar style of conversation, though there was the constant oratorical tendency when his thought or sentiment rose in dignity or value, to vivacious and vehement utterance. His least tones are strongly sympathetic, and we can well conceive his power over an audience when some great theme has excited speaker and hearer alike into magnetic union.

There is in his look, countenance, and whole appearance, the consciousness of power beyond any display that he is making at the time. One feels that no single effort gives out the whole of him, but that back of all the external manifestations, there is a vast reservoir of strength. This, we should say, is one of his principal characteristics. Orators often appear superior to the men, like the Italian improvisator, who exhibit the fertility of utterance, but without profound feeling or reflection. Kosuth does not appear, from our first sight of him, to be of this sort. His fluency comes from the fullness, rather than the shallowness, of his mind.

Yet, in the reflective and logical faculties, we should not compare him with Webster, as an English writer has done. He is not so ponderous as Webster, and his facility and ease of manner, the more spontaneous Clay.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 9th, accuses the Journal of an attempt to keep the people from seeing the proceedings of the two caucuses at Washington. This is all a fancy of the Editors' own, the mere coinage of their brain. We have no such desire, but on the contrary, have made the action of the caucuses respectively, the basis of the leading editorial in our paper of the 8th. The more fully everything can be given, the better for the cause which we advocate. Our limits will not allow us to give all the Congressional debates in full, and at the same time keep up with the news of the day, neither would it be necessary to a proper understanding of the subject, to give in full the debate which occurred in the House on the 1st inst., the whole gist of which might be put in a nutshell. We give all that is of interest in it as follows:

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said that the Whig caucus had adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as the adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise, the most conciliating and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to, and carried out to their logical conclusion, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, asked by what vote it had been adopted, and Mr. Brooks replied that there were but four or five opponents.

Mr. Fowler said that he was in the caucus, and moved to lay the resolution upon the table. He was a Whig, and always showed his Whigism. He would say, in this connection, that he would not be bound by the resolution. [Cries of "Good," and demonstrations of applause.] There were about forty members present, but he did not count them. [Laughter.] He would further say that one-third of the Whigs voted to lay the resolution on the table. The proceedings of the caucus should be honestly reported. He meant to stand on his own footing, here and elsewhere.

Mr. Brooks.—You went out before final action.

Mr. Fowler.—No. I remained until final action had taken place.

Mr. Meade continued. It appeared that there were forty Whigs in attendance, and it was fair to presume that twenty of them were from the South. Every Southern Whig voted for the resolution; take away one-third who voted to lay, and there were but five Northern Whigs sustaining it. He knew the object for which this movement was made; it was made for political capital at the South, and to gain Presidential votes. But the people of the South understand the Whigs of the North. His constituents knew as well as he did. They knew that there are some glorious exceptions in that party, and that a large body of them, and the auspices of a celebrated Senator from New York, are opposed to the Fugitive bill, and time after time have avowed their determination to repeal it. All the talents of Daniel Webster, and those who act with him at the North, have been unable to allay the storm which has been produced in that section of the country.

It is known that the Whigs of the North are unfaithful to the Compromise, and that a large portion of the Democrats are faithful to it, including Merry, Buchanan, Douglass, Cass, Dickinson, who are the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party at the North. They are the true friends of the Union. The Democrats are not to be guided by the Compromise resolution adopted in caucus. Let him know the fact that a large majority of the people of the North, both Whigs and Democrats, are willing to lay the South rest in peace, and will adhere to all the features of the Compromise, and he will be carried away by the principles by which he, too, should abide by it, because it might be the means of giving repose to the country.

The Compromise Resolution in the Democratic caucus was laid upon the table, it being proper to be considered by the people represented in the Democratic Baltimore Convention. [Voices: "You're right." "That's it."] They will take it into their hands, and proclaim to the principles by which the Whigs of the northern and southern Democrats can be united. There are Free-soil agitators who call themselves Democrats. He, as a Democrat, was willing to carry out the Compromise; and repudiated every soul of them who are in favor of agitation here. They are not part and parcel of the Democratic party of the Union. They are repudiated by the leading men of the North whom the Democracy can trust. The Democracy wanted no declaration of opinions at this time—principles by which they are actuated. He repeated, he did not view Free-soilers as members of the Democratic party. If, however, they are willing to abide the Compromise Measures as a final settlement, they may come into the Democratic party, and unite to carry out other principles. If the Compromise Resolution was taken up properly, not a half dozen Democrats would vote against it, but the Whigs took it up to impose their rotten party on the South.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said that the soldier who in the hour of battle deserted his post is loudest in his joy in the event of victory. This is not only true as to the soldier, but as to the politician. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) stands foremost as the champion, and is loudest in his praise of the Compromise measures which passed Congress. If his memory served him right, he thought that, when the time arrived to try northern men, the gentleman deserved his post.

LATER FROM UTAH.—Judge Brandenburgh, chief Justice of the Territory of Utah, has arrived in Washington, and the Telegraph says confirms the previous statement of the conduct of Gov. Brigham, Young and his Mormon confederates. Judge B. was present at the entertainment at which Gov. Young denounced the late Senator, and declared in blasphemous terms that he was in hell.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., announces that Harris, secession whig, has been appointed U. S. Senator. The Legislature meets in about three weeks to elect a Senator for the full term, and one for the unexpired term of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

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SENATE, Dec. 9.—The Senate was occupied in the discussion of a resolution extending a welcome to Kosuth. Messrs. Seward, Foote and others spoke in its favor, Mr. Berrien opposed it. Mr. Seward's speech for a novelty, contained no allusion to slavery. The Senate adjourned without taking any action, although it is believed the resolution will pass.

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, submitted a resolution calling upon the President for all the information in his possession touching the imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher.

HOUSE.—The Standing Committees were announced. The Chairmen of some of the most important are as follows:

Ways and Means—Geo. S. Houston, of Alabama. Claims—J. R. Daniel, of N. C. Commerce—David Seymour, of N. York. Public Lands—William H. Hall, of Mo. Military Affairs—Armistead Burt, of S. C. Naval Affairs—F. P. Stanton, of Tenn. Foreign Affairs—Thos. H. Bayly, of Va. Territories—W. A. Richardson, of Ill.

Virginia Election.

There can be little doubt of the election of Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, the returns so far showing a Democratic gain of 1,300 over the vote of 1848, between Cass and Taylor. The returns from the Legislature are very meagre; too much so to base a decided opinion upon as to the future character of that body, but the indications are wholly favorable to the Democrats. As this is the first election under the new Constitution, great efforts have been made by both parties, and the Whigs expressed themselves confident of success, but the "Old Dominion" seems immovably Democratic. As the law allows the polls to be kept open for three days the returns come in very slowly.

Don't Wish to Intrude.

In Kosuth's speech to a deputation from Philadelphia, he alludes to the course of the U. S. Senate as follows: "The reason why I say this is, that though I am fully aware of the circumstances which in the United States is the public opinion of the people which decides in the last instance on public affairs, and though I must confess that I have received here in New York such a manifestation of the sympathy of the people as gives me hope and consolation, still I regard myself invited to this country by an act of Congress initiated in the Senate. Now, had I known that in the same place where such an invitation would now decline to bid me a welcome, I had have thought that I was not a welcome guest; so much the more as the President of the U. S. has sent a frigate to Asia, complying with the will of the same body in which now a resolution of no further political tendency—the simple resolution to bid me a welcome—was withdrawn, on account of an expected opposition. Under such circumstances I would not have wished to